

Harding Signs Martial Law Order to End Mine Battle

Proclamation Ready as Word Is Received Governor of Kentucky Has Sent Troops to Mingo

Firing Slackens On Call for Truce

Passengers Hide Under Seats as Bullets Riddle Trains on W. Va. Line; Death List Is Increasing

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Proclamations were prepared and signed by President Harding late today declaring a state of martial law in Mingo County, W. Va., and Pike County, Ky., along the interstate border, the area affected by the coal strike riots. The proclamations were turned over to Secretary of War Weeks, to be issued in his discretion should reports from the troubled region make such action necessary.

At the War Department orders were prepared immediately after the signing of the proclamations, informing Major General George W. Read, commanding the Sixth Corps Area and Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, of the President's action and ordering him to hold a sufficient number of troops in readiness to move to make martial law effective in the area commanded by the President's proclamations.

Kentucky Troops on Patrol

When President Harding decided on the drastic action, as a result of conferences with Secretary Weeks and Senator Sutherland, of West Virginia, it was understood that the proclamations should be issued immediately. A few moments after they were signed, however, a telegram was received at the War Department from the Governor of Kentucky announcing that the situation looked better and that state troops had been ordered to patrol the Kentucky side of the border.

The information that caused the postponement of the issuance of the proclamations. After another conference with Mr. Weeks the President decided to delay the proclamation until the War Secretary's hands and to give him authority to issue them at his discretion. Secretary Weeks immediately returned to the War Department and instructed Major General Read to prepare orders to take the necessary steps to make martial law effective should the proclamations be issued.

No word had been received at the War Department to-night that General Read had decided to send Federal troops to the Mingo County area. General Read decided to move troops into the affected region, it was considered probable that they would be sent to Chillicothe, Ohio.

Request for Federal Troops

Secretary Weeks made public telegrams received from the Governors of West Virginia and Kentucky describing the situation in Mingo County and requesting that Federal troops be sent to take charge of the situation. The request from Governor Morrow of Kentucky said: "Lawless situation existing along Kentucky and West Virginia border line. River border between Pike County, Ky., and Mingo County, W. Va., beyond the control of state forces by my command. Join in request of Governor West Virginia made to me and proper military authorities that Federal troops be sent there to control the situation and restore law and order."

Passengers and employees on Norfolk and Western trains in the strike area have been forced by flying bullets to take refuge beneath the seats of the cars, according to a complaint made to Governor Morgan of West Virginia by W. J. Jenks, general manager of the railroad, and forwarded to Secretary Weeks. A message from Governor Morgan said:

"More than half a dozen reported killed, many wounded in Mingo County. Towns driven from homes. Firing from Kentucky and West Virginia for last forty-eight hours continuous. Uninhabited, with the authorities absolutely unable to cope with the situation. Are we compelled to witness further slaughter of innocent law-abiding citizens, with no signs of relief from the Federal government?"

Aquitania Sails With 180 Volunteer Stewards

Canard's Assistant General Manager Among Them; Strike Is Believed Broken

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 14.—The Canard Line steamer Aquitania, which had been made by leaders of the strike, sailed today for New York. The Aquitania, which was the liner, would have difficulty in getting away because of the labor troubles among the marine workers, but the officers of the ship had all along expressed confidence that the Aquitania would leave on her scheduled time, which she did.

Of the 644 stewards on board the Aquitania when she sailed 180 were volunteers from the clerical staff of the Canard Line. The rest were trained stewards, nearly all union men, who signed for the voyage despite the strike order.

Sir Bates, director of the Canard Line, who, it was stated, was not needed, but Assistant General Manager Cottrell sailed as a volunteer steward. In the two days since the strike began the Aquitania's clerical staff had been busy with the packing of the cabin stewards have been in paying blankets.

The Aquitania carried 2,600 passengers. The strike is generally considered to have collapsed. There was a surplus of 250 men training for the Aquitania. These will be distributed among other Canard Line ships. This morning all the stewards of the Aquitania signed again for the voyage to New York next Wednesday.

Boy "Mayor," 14, Makes Chicago A Kids' Paradise for an Hour

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, May 14.—Cincinnati, Dallas and other American cities have boasted of boy mayors, but it remained for Chicago to have a real boy Mayor to-day. He was Iver H. Wernes, a fourteen-year-old Boy Scout.

"Mayor" Wernes and his entire Scout administration supplanted the old regime at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and for one hour the city machinery was run entirely by the kids.

There was a kid Chief of Police, a kid Treasurer, a kid City Attorney, a kid Corporation Counsel, and so on down the line.

And in this brief space of time some startling reforms were inaugurated and some remarkable policies mapped out. J. Burdette Hatch, who supplanted Charlie FitzMorris as Chief of Police, promptly abolished the curfew law.

Earling Dorf, who took Peter Mor-

\$15,000,000 Medical Center Here Assured

Alliance of Columbia Univ. and Presbyterian Hospital to Provide Vast Institution Planned for Years

At Old Yankees' Park

Administrative Board of Six Members Is Chosen to Direct Management

A vast medical center, comprising a hospital, medical school and research laboratory, is to be constructed on the site of the old baseball grounds of the Yankees, at 168th Street and Broadway, at a cost of \$15,000,000. The new center has just been made possible through a permanent alliance that has been effected between Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital as a result of negotiations that have extended over a number of years.

Under the terms of the agreement the university and the hospital each will retain their separate and independent existence and the new center will be controlled by a joint board of trustees. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, now at Tenth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, will be replaced by the new center.

The administrative board will consist of three representatives of the trustees of the university and two of the trustees of the hospital. The first administrative board is to consist of John G. Milburn, Walter B. Parsons, representing the university, and Edward S. Harkness, Henry W. de Forest and William Sloane, representing the hospital.

Endowments of \$13,000,000

The large sums needed to enable Columbia University to bear its share in this enterprise have been provided in the following manner:

Five million dollars for endowment from the estate of the late Joseph R. Delamar.

Three million dollars for the construction of new buildings and their equipment from the Carnegie Corporation, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation, each of which has pledged \$1,000,000.

Land located between 165th and 168th Streets, Broadway, and Fort Washington Avenue, and valued at not less than \$1,000,000, which is the gift of a donor who wishes to remain anonymous.

An additional sum of \$1,000,000 for endowment from another anonymous donor.

To Proceed Without Delay

With the land and buildings thus assured, and with this increased endowment, the university and the hospital will be able to proceed without delay in carrying out their plans. An additional endowment of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 will still be needed by the university, and the hospital, when the buildings are completed, and equipped they may be used in the most effective manner possible for the advancement of medical instruction and research.

It was pointed out yesterday by university officials that the reorganization and improvement of the medical school had been kept before the university and the public by Dr. Joseph R. Delamar, president of the very beginning of his administration, twenty years ago. He became acting president in succession to Seth Low, October 7, 1901, and was elected president in 1902, 1903 and 1904. The first large question of university policy to which he addressed himself was that of the medical school, which was established in 1862, and largely on education and formally reported to the trustees of the university January 6, 1902.

The leading details are reprinted in the president's annual report for 1920. They included complete divorce from proprietary school tradition and practice, the establishment of a full service of medical teachers on the same basis as in other parts of the university, the multiplication of laboratories and the provision of a university hospital and the establishment of a department or institute of public health.

Harding Sips Pop Unnoticed

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President and Mrs. Harding paid an unannounced visit late today to a Girl Scout tea room along the Speedway in Potomac Park. At a little green table under the trees they each sipped a bottle of pop through a straw, while hundreds of motorists passed without recognizing the stop.

The stop was made on the way back to the White House from the Washington Horse Show, where they had spent an hour watching steeplechases and other competition in horsemanship.

Miller Signs Bill Creating Film Censors

Measure, Effective Aug. 1, Provides for Board of 3, With \$7,500 Year Pay; Headquarters at Albany

New Bureau for Boxing, Wrestling Wage Raise, Increased Terms for Livingston and Aids Among Vetoes

From a Staff Correspondent
ALBANY, May 14.—The Lusk-Clayton bill establishing a motion picture censorship and the Simpson-Brundage bill substituting a state athletic commission for the boxing commission and giving it jurisdiction over wrestling as well as boxing, have been signed by Governor Miller.

The firemen's two-platoon bill was vetoed.

The Lusk-Clayton bill will take effect August 1. It is estimated that the fees for examining films will net the state approximately \$1,000,000 annually. The act provides for a commission of three to be appointed by the Governor.

The qualifications of each of the commissioners is fixed in the law, which provides that each shall be qualified "by education and experience for the duties of the office."

The bill exempts from the censorship law films of a religious, scientific, educational, historical, or patriotic character, or of a character that is of such a nature as to be of benefit to the community.

Where the commission shall not issue a license for the exhibition of a film it shall assign reasons for the refusal in writing to the producer. The commission is instructed by the act to issue permits for the showing of any motion picture film which has been publicly exhibited in the State of New York prior to August 1 of this year if application is made within thirty days after the act goes into effect. The fee for a used film permit shall be \$2 for each 2,000 feet or less, and \$3 for each 1,000 feet of original film and \$2 for each additional copy.

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Supervision for Advertising

Posters, banners and other advertising matter in connection with the motion picture industry which is "obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, sacrilegious or of such a character that it is calculated to excite to crime, to breach of the peace, to riot, to disorder, to disturbance of the public peace, or to any other crime or offense" are also placed under the ban.

Violation of the act may be punished by the revoking of the permit to exhibit the film, or by the suspension of the exhibitor from the commission, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by any combination of these penalties.

One section of the act reads: "If any section or provision of this act shall at any time be declared to be unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States, the provisions of this act shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect."

In Force Five Years

The honor system was introduced at the Sheffield Scientific School five years ago and recently the question of introducing it in Yale College has been agitated. Discussion of this suggestion has received new impetus as a result of the severe punishment administered at the instance of representatives of the Sheffield student body to the twenty-one members of the sophomore class.

6 Feared Dead in Wreck Of Barge in Lake Storm

Blizzard Sweeping Superior Imperils Half Dozen Others on Drifting Boat

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 14.—Six men, composing the crew of the barge Mitzie, are believed to have been lost in the storm of last night and early to-day, which tore the Mitzie and the barge Peshtigo loose from the steamer Zillah off Whitefish Point, in Lake Superior.

A report from Whitefish Point this afternoon said the Mitzie was wrecked, but the Peshtigo was riding a heavy sea at anchor a mile off Whitefish Point. The report was confirmed by the steamer Zillah, which locked down this afternoon. The report of the wreck of the Mitzie was confirmed by the Peshtigo, which was lying on the roof of a cabin, but as the big vessel approached the lake rolled over and sank.

Earlier advice said the Zillah, after losing the two barges, had found shelter in the lee of Whitefish Point. The Zillah is owned by the O. W. Blodgett Company, of Bay City, Mich. The Mitzie was in command of Captain K. Pederson, of Buffalo.

A heavy wind was still driving the snow in a fierce blizzard over the lake at noon to-day, and fears are expressed here that the Peshtigo may not be able to weather the storm. The Peshtigo, like the Mitzie, is of wooden construction and carries a crew of six men.

Craig Urges City Sell Ice

Would Market Supply From the Croton Watershed

Comptroller Charles L. Craig, in a letter to the Board of Estimate yesterday, suggested that the city preserve and market the annual supply of private use as well as for public purposes. The Comptroller pointed out that the large area of lakes and reservoirs in the Croton watershed supply system covers an area of about nineteen square miles and that the water freezes every normal winter to a depth of twelve inches or more.

This vast supply of ice is easily accessible by rail and first class roadways, according to the Comptroller, and could be sold here by the city in the same manner that water is sold, as there is nothing in the law to prevent the city from selling frozen water, or water at any temperature.

Most Vivid Aurora Borealis in 30 Years Stops Wire Traffic

Lights of the aurora borealis that were reported visible in great brilliancy last night in sections throughout the East impeded telegraph service throughout the United States.

Telegraph officials in this city said that never before in the last thirty years had the wires been badly affected. At midnight virtually every telegraph wire leading from New York was temporarily out of commission.

The heaviest effect of the phenomenon was felt on the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the West and South, while those in New England, it was said, were under the aurora's influence, but were not damaged to any extent.

Western Union officials said that a high voltage entered the wires at some unknown places and left it at other unknown points, persisting in some places longer than in others.

At the New York end of a wire which extends to Pittsburgh the current varied within a short time from 300 degrees positive to 180 degrees negative.

The lights were reported visible for some time at Scranton and different points between there and Pittsburgh.

12 Ships Sail, Port Strike's Grip Broken

Tugmen Ignore Appeal for Aid to Tie Up Harbor; Unwilling to Risk Own Scale by Blacklisting

Great Lakes Crews Cut 15 to 22 P. C.

Unions Ask Seamen All Over World for Help; Ruse Fails on Liner

Twelve American steamships, including five passenger liners, sailed from this port yesterday. It was the most successful operating day since the nationwide shipping strike went into effect on May 1 last. The twelve ships succeeded in getting away despite the request that had been previously issued to harbor tugboat men not to handle "unfair" ships.

The threatened tie-up of the harbor failed to materialize, and so far as could be learned, there is little possibility of the tugboat men heeding the request of their leaders. Apparently their refusal to quit the harbor craft has been a disappointment to the strike leaders, who have called a meeting of the tugboat men for 2:30 this afternoon at the engineers' headquarters, 26 Park Place, to explain the request to the men.

The tugmen get good pay. The tugboat engineers are operating under a contract which does not expire until January 1 next. It was explained yesterday that under this contract they are getting better pay than they would obtain if the owners were at liberty to negotiate a new agreement at this time, because of the general depression in industry and transportation.

The owners have stated that if the tugmen do not quit their ships, and so break their contract, they would not be taken back at anywhere near the pay they are now receiving. This fact is known to the men and has acted as a powerful deterrent, it was said yesterday.

The latest development in the marine situation was the report received yesterday that the offices of the United States Shipping Board from Cleveland to the effect that the Lake Carriers' Association had put into effect a 15 per cent reduction in wages of officers and crew, and a 22 per cent cut in the wages of unlicensed men. It was stated that this reduction had been accepted by the men. The Lake Carriers' Association declared that the reduction was a result of the general depression in trade only 20 per cent of the lake shipping is in active operation at the present time.

The report was sent here by Captain George A. Marr, in charge of the association's offices at Cleveland.

Liners Get Away

The steamships which sailed out of this port yesterday were: Passenger liners—Henry R. Mallory, for Havana; for Antwerp; Arapahoe, for Jacksonville; San Juan, for Port Rico, and Zacafo, for Cristobal, Freighters—Walter A. Luckenbach, for Hamburg; El Estero, for New Orleans; New Orleans, for Norfolk; El Oriente, for New Orleans; City of Atlanta, for Philadelphia, and Pearlman, destined for given. The tanker F. D. Asche sailed for Texas City.

The strikers attempted to hold up the sailing of the Red Star liner Finland by a ruse. A number of men reported at a recruiting agency where strikebreakers are being employed and were taken to the Finland. Shortly before midnight they quit the ship in a body, but there was a sufficient number of them to interfere with the prompt sailing of the big liner.

At the Deep Sea Local of the Marine Engineers' Association a statement was issued in which it was said that union engineers had been instructed to answer advertisements published by ship owners and their agents asking for engineers. The statement declared that the S. S. Finland had been offered large bonuses to applying without compensation. "Our dues," it said, "at \$4,000 a year may be appointed by the commission."

The censorship bill and the Athletic Commission bill were in the last group of the thirty-day measures to be acted upon in the City of New York and, with the others, some signed and some not, were brought to the Capitol to-day by a state trooper, William McCarthy, assistant secretary to the Governor, made them public.

In the vetoed omnibus bill were several provisions that would have been made public. The bill provided for the suspension of the salary of a member of the Legislature, if he was found guilty of a crime, and for the suspension of the salary of a member of the Legislature, if he was found guilty of a crime, and for the suspension of the salary of a member of the Legislature, if he was found guilty of a crime.

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Briand Warns of War if Silesia to Fight Poles

Premier, in Militant Interview, Declares Berlin Shall Not Build Up Another Arsenal

British Attitude Is Sharply Resented

"We Take Orders From No One," His Answer to Lloyd George's Speech

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, May 14.—Premier Briand, in a fighting mood to-day, warned in an interview with foreign correspondents that France was unalterably opposed to the use of German troops to put down the Upper Silesian revolt. Replying to the British Premier's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that he saw no objection to German action to suppress revolt within the boundaries of Germany, Premier Briand made it plain that such a step would mean war in Upper Silesia.

It was unmistakable from his angry tones that M. Briand had in mind the determination of the French government to send its armies into Germany if Berlin should take comfort from Lloyd George's words and cause trouble in Upper Silesia.

The French statesman took up cudgels with Lloyd George, saying that if Germany interfered in any way with the settlement of the Upper Silesian question, the consequences would be serious for her.

Holds France Free Agent

"France is an independent country," said Briand. "Its representatives meet the representatives of other countries as equals, on common ground. She doesn't take orders from anybody. We don't propose to let a handful of German industrialists who are interested in the Upper Silesian mines make another war arsenal of that district to upset European peace again."

"If we did not dare to wall again under the Arc de Triomphe, the 'Bon Homme' who lies there would rise up from his tomb to strike us!"

The Premier deplored recent events in Upper Silesia and the grave consequences that he felt were likely to grow out of them if the trouble continued. He deplored Lloyd George's situation that France was not doing its duty in keeping order in the plebiscite district.

Briand said it was to be regretted that the German government had been given to understand in some quarters that the London conference that they would receive concessions in Upper Silesia if they submitted to the Allied reparations demands. The false news had been spread among the Poles, he said, in Silesia, he went on, that the Allies intended to give all the rich parts of the contested area to Germany. Naturally the Poles had been stirred up, and led to commit acts which the French government has condemned.

French Attitude Correct

But, Briand argued, the attitude and the actions of the French government were perfectly correct. The moral instructions given to the French authorities in Upper Silesia directing them to restore order, he said, and French and Italian soldiers were doing their duty. The British themselves had led to the occasion at different times to suppress insurrections and knew that it was not always a simple task.

Regarding France's relations to the plebiscite district, Briand said that France stood on the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. "After eight months' work the Allied commission in Upper Silesia had decided, he said, to give Upper Silesia to Germany. In the treaty presented to Germany first Silesia was given to Poland. It was only later, taking into account German demands that the Supreme Council decided to hold a plebiscite in that district."

Polish Unrest No Mystery

In these circumstances, Briand continued, it was easy to understand the nervousness of the Poles and their legitimate desire that the results of the plebiscite should be respected. The Premier said that France was not abiding by the plebiscite. Unlike the opinion held in some quarters, Briand said, France believed that the vote of the workingman should have as much weight as that cast by the rich industrialist.

The British, French and Italian members of the plebiscite commission, he continued, had been unable to reach an agreement as to the exact position of the future Polish-German frontier in that district. The Premier expressed the belief, however, that the vote should be left to some war compromise settlement on the basis of the Versailles Treaty. Agitation now, he said, would only make their task most difficult.

One Eye on Germany

Regarding the recent disturbances in Silesia, Premier Briand said that some persons who viewed the matter with a single eye. They saw only the faults of the Poles. But the French, he continued, were seeing with two